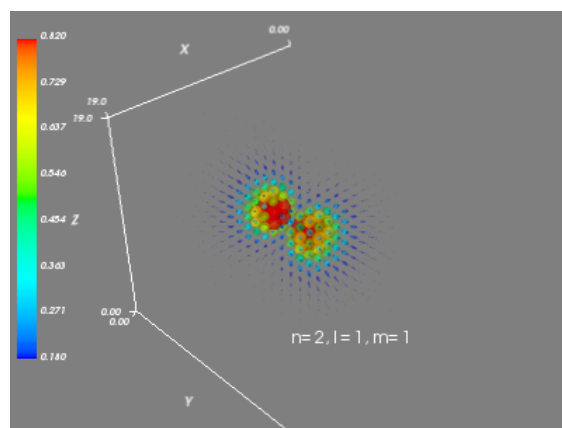
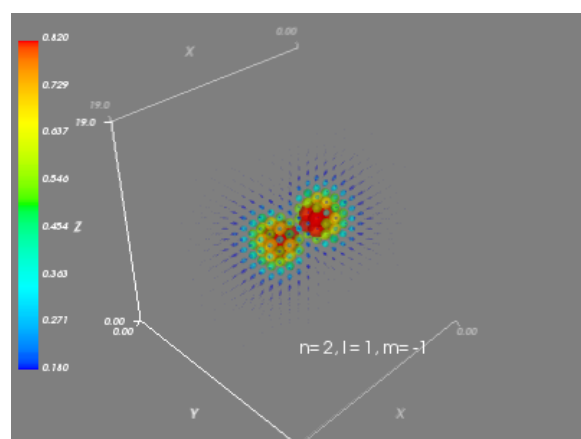
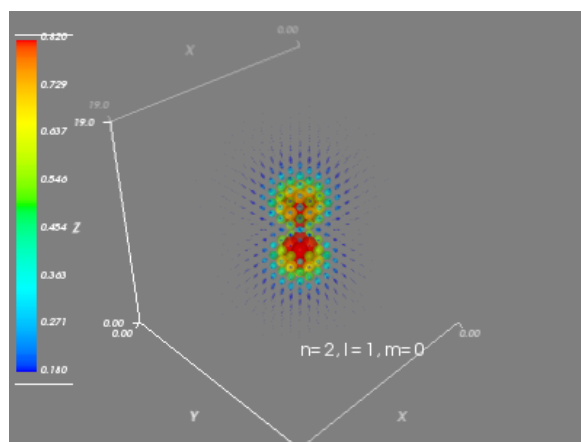
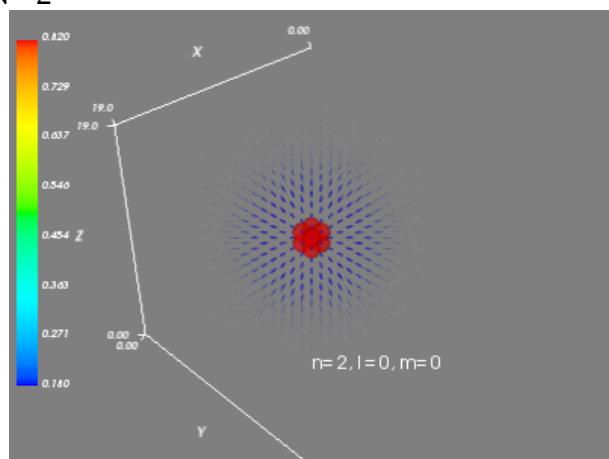
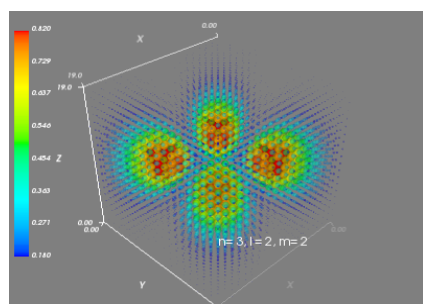
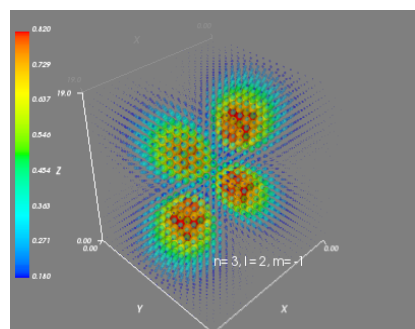
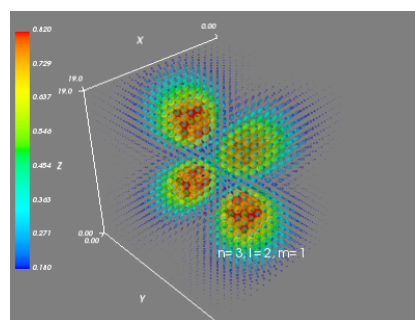
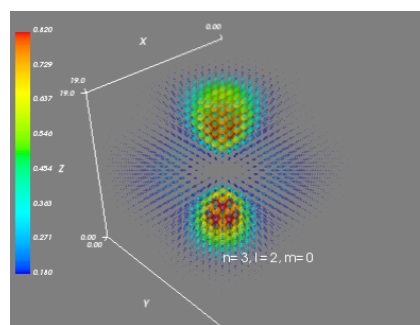
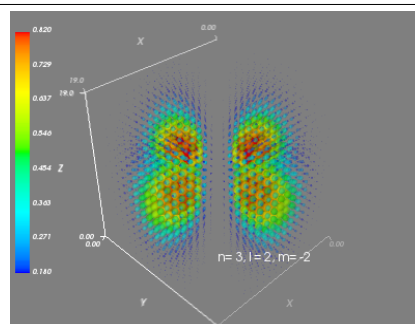
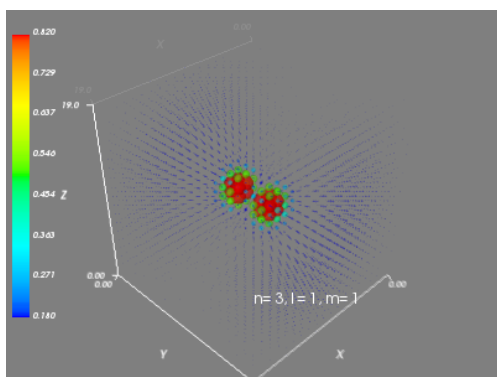
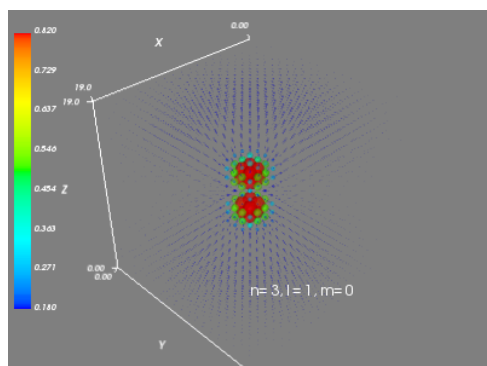
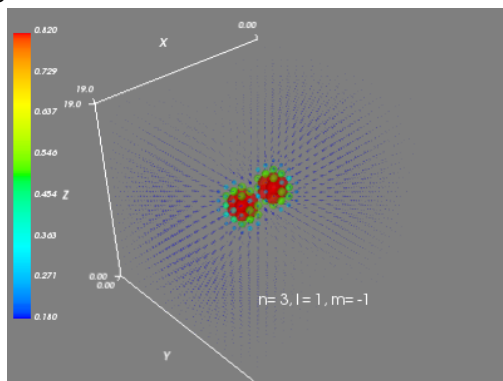


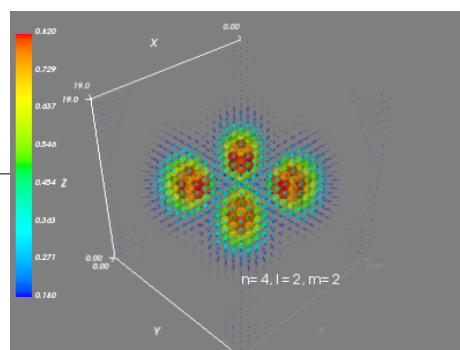
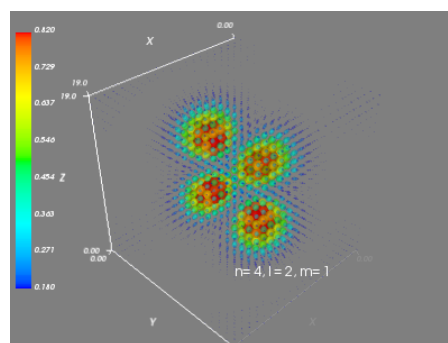
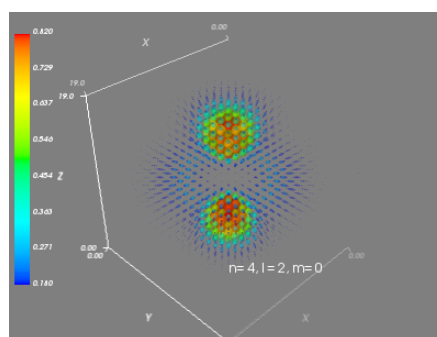
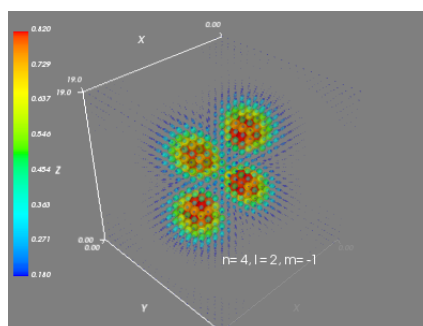
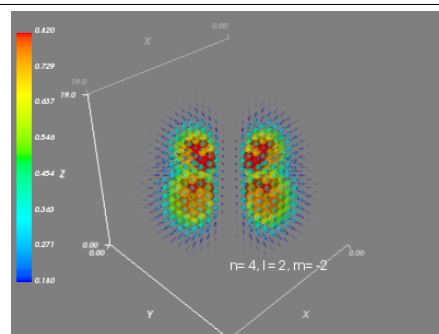
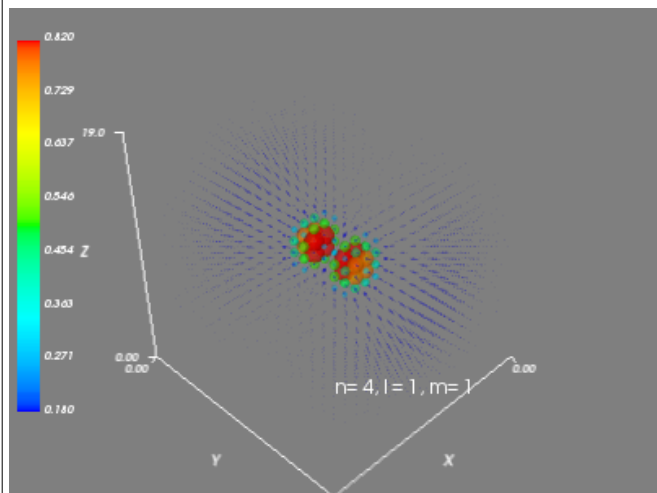
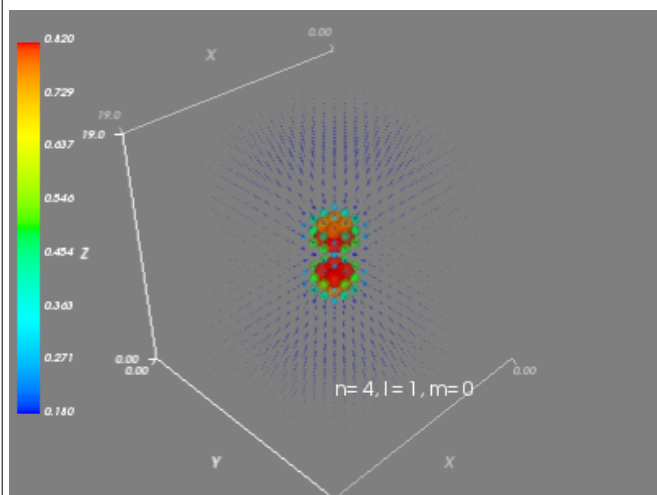
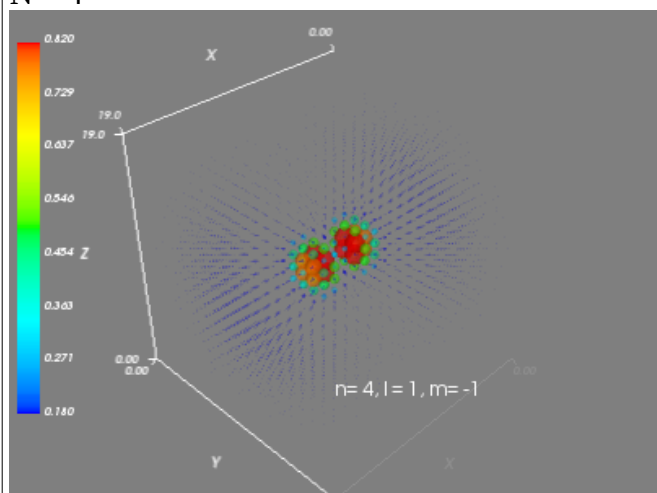
N=2



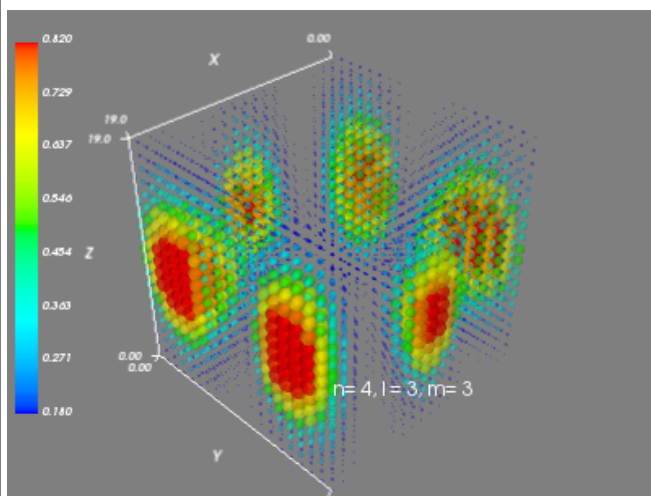
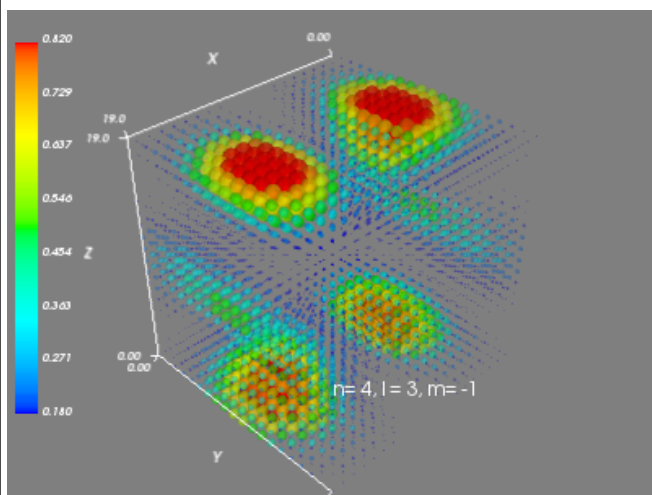
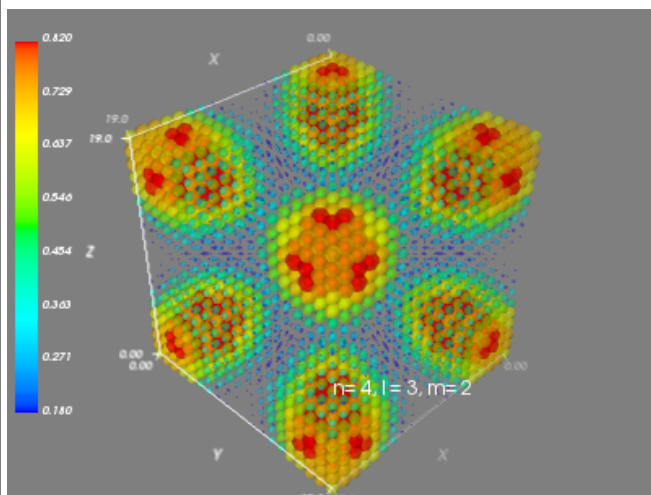
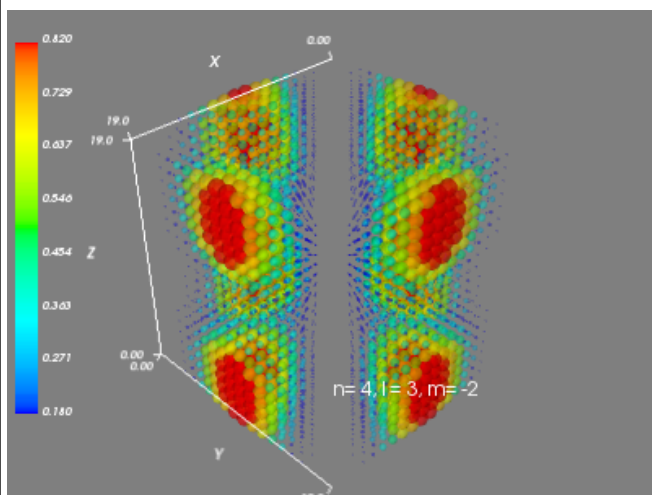
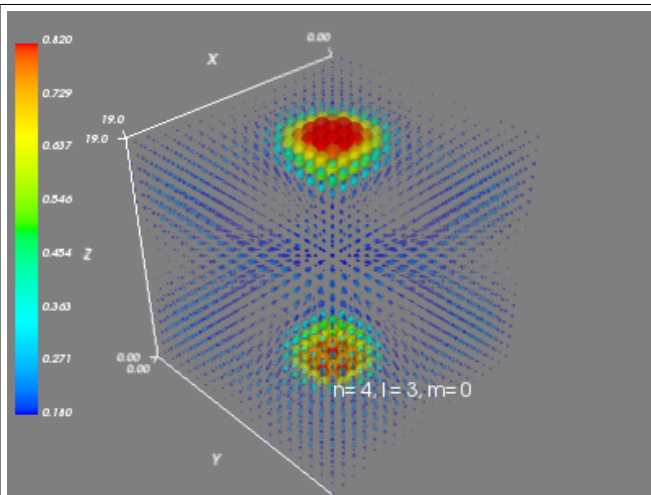
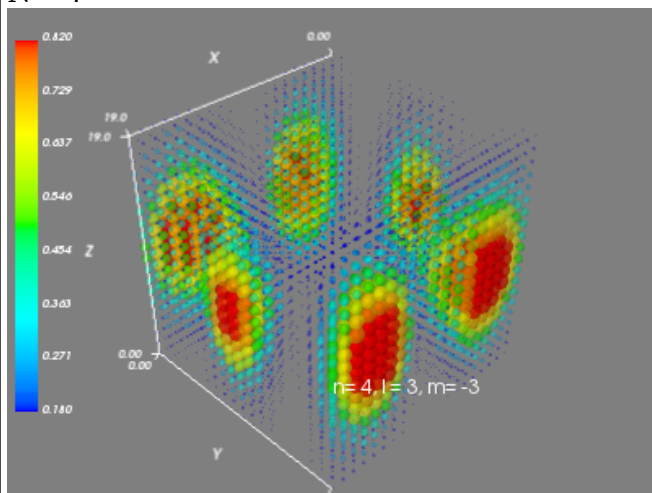
$N = 3$



$N = 4$



$N = 4$



Laguerre and Legendre functions were generated algorithmically for large values as it was tedious to compute by hand and computers exist.

Code:

```
import numpy as np
import scipy.constants as c
from sympy import diff, factorial, simplify, symbols, E
import math
```

```
def fact(n):
    """
    factorial of n
    :param n: int
    :return: int
    """
    if type(n) != int:
        n = int(n)

    if n == 1:
        return 1

    else:
        acc = 1
        for x in range(1,n+1):
            acc = acc * x

    return int(acc)
```

# Q4

```
def assoc_legendre(m,l):
    def f00(a):
        x = symbols('x')
        #x, l, m = symbols('x l m')
        if m == 0 and l == 0:
            return 1
        else:
            diff_l = diff((x**2 - 1)**l,x,l)
            #print(type(l))
            fact_l = factorial(int(l))
            fact_l = 1.0/((fact_l) * (2**l))
            lp = fact_l * diff_l

            asslegen = ((1-x**2)**((abs(m))/2)) * (diff(lp,x,abs(m)))
            print asslegen
            return asslegen.evalf(subs={x:math.cos(a)})
            #return diff_l
    return f00
```

```
def assoc_laguerre(p,qmp):
    def f(a):
        x = symbols('x')
```

```

if p == 0 and qmp == 0:
    return 1
else:
    y = (E**(-x)) * (x**(qmp+p))
    eel = (E**(x))
    diff_1 = eel * y.diff(x, qmp+p)

    ass_1 = ((-1)**p)*diff_1.diff(x,p)
    #print(ass_1)
    return int(round(ass_1.evalf(subs={x:a}),0))
return f

```